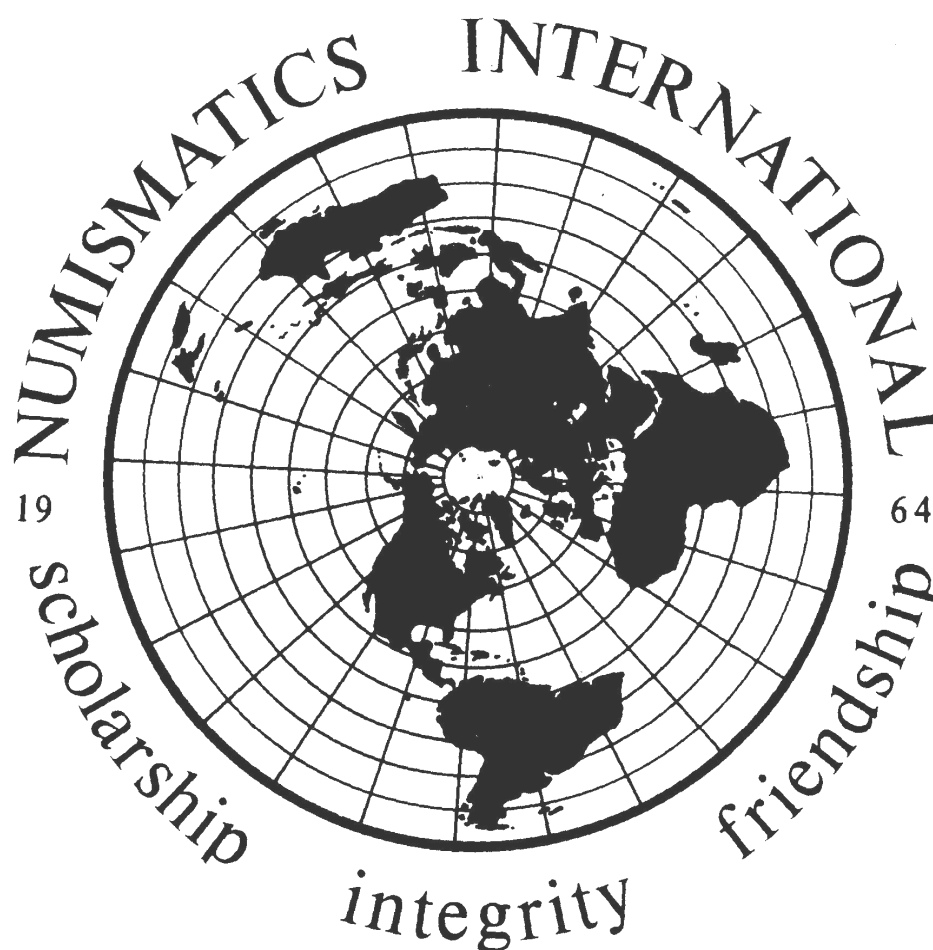


# NI Bulletin

A Publication of Numismatics International Inc.

Volume 41 No. 3



March 2006

\$2.00

## BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chairman & Past-President:	David Gracey	e-mail: davidfg248@comcast.net
President:	Howard L. Ford	e-mail: fordintl@earthlink.net
		Phone: 940-243-5523 Fax: 817-421-6567
Vice-President:	Stewart Huckaby	
Recording Secretary:	Christopher Carson	
Corresponding Secretary:	Gordon Robinson	
Treasurer:	Don Douglas	
At-Large Directors:	Craig Burrus, Pat Holladay, Michael Jones & James Terry	

**All past Presidents are members of the Board of Governors.**

## APPOINTED STAFF

### **Curator, NI REFERENCE COLLECTION**

Philip L. Lawrence

### **Editor Emeritus, NI BULLETIN**

Marvin L. Fraley

### **Editor, NI BULLETIN**

Herman Blanton

P.O. Box 247

Mount Vernon, OH 43050

e-mail: hblanton@yahoo.com

### **Chairman, NI PUBLICATIONS**

John E. Vandigriff

P.O. Box 1481

Lewisville, TX 75067

e-mail: johnvan@grandecom.net

### **Index Editor, NI BULLETIN**

Christopher D. Carson

### **Archivist**

Ross Schraeder

### **NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL**

e-mail: johnvan@grandecom.net

Internet: <http://www.numis.org>

### **Librarian, NI LIBRARY**

Jim Haley

P.O. Box 305

White River Junction, VT 05001

Phone: 603-237-4039

e-mail: jamiehaley@adelphia.net

### **Librarian Emeritus, NI LIBRARY**

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr.

57 Pleasant St.

Colebrook, NH 03576

e-mail: ghulse@ncia.net

### **Auction Manager, NI MAIL BID SALES**

Carl Young

P.O. Box 810521

Dallas, TX 75381-0521

### **Moderator, NI EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS**

Howard A. Daniel III

P.O. Box 989 Deltaville, VA 23043-0989

e-mail: Howard@SEAsianTreasury.com

fax: 413-826-3087

**Book Orders:** Elmore Scott: ebScott@comcast.net

Correspondence should be directed to those persons and addresses above for departments indicated. All other correspondence should be mailed direct to NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL, P.O. BOX 570842, DALLAS, TX 75357-0842.

## OBJECTIVES OF NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL

Numismatics International is a non-profit educational organization. Its Objectives are: to encourage and promote the science of numismatics by specializing in areas and nations other than the United States of America; to cultivate fraternal relations among collectors and numismatic students; to encourage and assist new collectors; to foster the interest of youth in numismatics; to stimulate and advance affiliations among collectors and kindred organizations; and to acquire, share, and disseminate knowledge.

**MEMBERSHIP FEES:** Individual & Club Memberships, \$20.00 annually; Junior Membership (18 years of age and under), \$15.00 annually; Senior Membership (70 years of age and older), \$15.00 annually.

# Table of Contents

<b>NI Educational Programs .....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>From the President.....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>The Numismatic Legacy of the Insurrection of Túpac Amaru II</b>	
<i>Alan Luedeking .....</i>	<b>47</b>
<b>Recent Coins of Sudan</b>	
<i>Paul Baker.....</i>	<b>53</b>
<b>Rare Medals of Panama</b>	
<i>David Gracey.....</i>	<b>62</b>
<b>Member Notices.....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Selected Coin Dictionary Listings</b>	
<i>Roger deWardt Lane.....</i>	<b>65</b>
<b>Code of Ethics of Numismatics International .....</b>	<b>66</b>



## NI Educational Programs

**ANA National Money Show at the Cobb Galleria Convention Centre at 2 Galleria Parkway, Atlanta, GA 30339. The dates are April 7, 8 & 9, 2006.** The International Bank Note Society (IBNS) and the Numismatic Bibliomania Society (NBS) will share a club table with Numismatics International.

Howard Daniel will be the moderator for Numismatics International (NI) meeting with requested starting time of noon on Saturday. All members, non-members and friends are invited to the meeting. At this time, there are no speakers for the meeting so if anyone would like to speak on an appropriate subject for about 15-20 minutes and answer questions for about 10-15 minutes, please contact Howard at [hadaniel3@msn.com](mailto:hadaniel3@msn.com). If no one volunteers to speak, Howard will fill in as usual. Howard will also have a "show and tell" time where everyone will be invited to introduce themselves and speak for a couple of minutes about a coin, note, reference, etc., of interest to them and show it to the attendees.

Coins, notes, MPC, AMC, scrip, tokens, references, etc., are always needed to pass out to the young and new collectors coming to the club table. If anyone wants to donate some of these items, please contact Howard. All donations will be recognized with a donation thank-you letter that can be used to document a tax deduction.

*NI*

ISSN: 0197-3088 Copyright 2006

Numismatics International P.O. Box 570842, Dallas, TX USA 75357-0842

## **From The President**

As I write this on January 23, I am into my second year of a two-year term as NI president. The first year had some successes, I believe. We have been able to increase our services to members through the Attribution Service, through improvements in the Mail Bid Sales, and through, with the great work of the Editor, some major improvements in the quality of the bulletins. We are working right now on plans to make the bulletins available to members on the Internet, and also to have a Yahoo Group to stimulate discussion among NI members. In addition, we expect a report before the end of this month which will help us implement advertising by NI member dealers, which will be mailed as inserts within the monthly mailers. All of this is well and good, but we also have had one large disappointment in 2005. Membership continues to decline. We gained very few new members last year, and we lost a fairly large number of our older members, so overall the net loss of membership was very disappointing. If you have any ideas about how we might reverse this trend, please share them with us.

We are losing Ross Schraeder as our Secretary, a position he has filled for so long that I cannot even remember who our secretary was before Ross took over the job. Ross has recently married, wedding a lady whom he had actually known in high school and met again at a high school reunion in 2004. Ross and his new wife, Jane, enjoy traveling and want to have plenty of time to do it, so, regrettably, we have accepted his resignation.

Ross is a native Kansan, educated at Wichita University, which was in the 1960s a municipal university, though it is now Wichita State University. Ross received a degree in Chemistry; but, as he says, as soon as he finished his degree, the one thing that he knew for sure was that he did not want to be a chemist. Right at that time, a rapidly growing company in Dallas, Texas Instruments, was advertising widely for personnel, so Ross interviewed, was offered a position in engineering, accepted it, and moved his family to Dallas. Ross had an interest in coin collecting already, and when he heard of a new organization in Dallas called Numismatics International, he joined and began to participate right away. NI was only a few years old when Ross came aboard, and he has been with us some thirty-five to thirty-six years. He served as Vice-President in 1971, as President in 1972 and again in 1974-75, and, of course, was Chairman of the Board after finishing each of those terms as President. He became Secretary in 1985 and stayed in that position until the end of 2005. We will now have a large void at our board meetings because of his absence, but we wish all possible happiness to Jane and Ross as they visit parts of this world that they have not seen before.

With Ross leaving, we have decided to divide the position of Secretary into three new positions.

Ross will continue to serve as the historian for NI. We are actually calling this position Archivist. For the last two decades, Ross has safeguarded forty years of NI records, and he will continue to do so for us.

*Continued on page 64*



# **The Numismatic Legacy of the Insurrection of Túpac Amaru II**

## **Alan Luedeking NI #2282**

### **Early History**

On the afternoon of September 21, 1572, in the central plaza of Cuzco, Perú, amidst the strident cries and lamentations of 15,000 assembled chieftains and Indian peoples of Cuzco and the surrounding lands, Ynga Topa Amaro, the last *Inca*, or emperor of the Inca people, slowly ascended to the platform of the scaffold there erected. The clamor in the plaza was deafening. The emperor paused, then raised his hands. Instantly, a silence so profound fell upon the plaza that “it seemed as if no living soul were present.”<sup>1</sup> Felipe Túpac Amaru, as the emperor was called by the Spaniards, then spoke, telling his people that he was now a baptized Christian, to believe in the one true God of the Christians, and exhorting his people to renounce the Sun God Punchau and his false religion of idolatry.<sup>2</sup>

A delegation of priests and leading citizens immediately set forth to the house of His Excellency Don Francisco de Toledo, Viceroy of Spain, and informed him of the confession and exhortations pronounced minutes earlier by Túpac Amaru. Falling on their knees they begged him to spare the Inca’s life, and send him to Spain for trial instead. Viceroy Toledo heard them out, then silently rendered his decision to deny their petition for clemency. The chief of his personal guard then rode to the plaza conveying Toledo’s orders that the execution of Túpac Amaru proceed forthwith. The emperor was made to lie down and his head was cut off, and thereafter impaled upon a lance in the plaza, where it remained for two days.

The consequences of this seminal decision were to reverberate through the centuries, altering the course of human history, and impacting us to this day in the global war against terrorism. The misunderstandings, murder and intrigue that led Francisco de Toledo, a harsh man who at the same time drafted some of the most far-reaching and progressive legislation protecting the Indians against abuse, to make this decision is itself one of the most fascinating chapters in history.

### **The Insurrection**



**Francisco de Toledo**

Fast forward now two hundred and eight years. It is November 4, 1780, and attending a dinner in the town of Yanoooca, Perú, in honor of the priest of Yanasoa, is Don Antonio de Arriaga, corregidor of the province of Tinta. Also attending, is José Gabriel Condorcanqui Túpac Amaru, age 42, chief of the Indian tribes of Surimana, Pampamarca and Tungasuca. He is a creole, educated as of age 10 by the Jesuits in their school for Indian chieftains.

---

<sup>1</sup> Levillier, Roberto, *Don Francisco de Toledo - Supremo Organizador del Perú*, Madrid, 1935, p. 348. [My translation.]

<sup>2</sup> Eyewitness accounts of this confession vary, and some assert it may not have occurred, although the majority of reputable sources agree that it did.

He had approached the Spanish authorities as early as 1776, requesting a number of social reforms, including primarily the abolition of the *mita*<sup>3</sup> for Indian labor in the mines.

He had also, during a visit to the Royal Audiencia in Lima, obtained a decree in his favor declaring him to be the fifth generation grandson by direct lineal descent of Felipe Túpac Amaru, last of the Inca emperors. During the official ceremony he had been honored and fêted as such, and the Magistrate had spoken to him “such things about his noble blood and rights to the crown of that empire that he became emboldened with pride, and conceived very high things of himself, having been by all accounts heretofore a very devout, humble and attentive man.”<sup>4</sup>



**Túpac Amaru II**

But back to the dinner that fateful November 4th: Túpac Amaru II, as he was now known, excused himself early from the dinner, claiming he had guests newly arrived from Cuzco awaiting him. Not long after, the corregidor, Don Antonio de Arriaga, also arose and left the party, departing with just his scribe. Túpac Amaru lay in wait along the road, and as Don Antonio rode past, Túpac ambushed him and took him prisoner.

During Arriaga's imprisonment, Túpac Amaru II berated him over the Spanish authorities' unjust execution of his ancestor Túpac Amaru I, and swore his revenge. He forced Don Antonio's scribe to write out orders commanding Don Antonio's cashier to send Don Antonio the greater part of his fortune in silver and gold, weapons, and mules. Six days later he dragged Don Antonio to the gallows, and assuring all folk present that he was acting directly upon orders of King Charles III, proceeded to hang him by a thin braided leather cord, which broke immediately. A thick cord was then brought, tossed over the gallows crossbar and tied around Don Antonio's neck. He was then hoisted into the air while two men pulled down on his feet, until he died.<sup>5</sup> Thus exploded the greatest Indian insurrection

<sup>3</sup> The *mita* was a system of forced Indian labor, in place since the sixteenth century, and refined by Viceroy Toledo to ensure a ready and steady supply of labor, principally to the mines. It originally required an Indian drafted as a *mitayo* to work four months out of every twelve, but by the eighteenth century the shortage of available labor often led to abuses and much longer periods of service. See Bakewell, Peter, *Silver and Entrepreneurship in Seventeenth-Century Potosí*, University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 1988.

<sup>4</sup> Anon., *Relación de los Pasajes Acaecidos en Esta Ciudad del Cuzco con Motivo de la Rebelión Causada por el indio José Gabriel Tupá Amaro Cacique del Pueblo de Tungasuca Anexo de la Dotrina de Panpamarca, Sita en la Provincia de Minta*, December 13, 1780, p. 27. (This is an unpublished document handwritten by an unnamed cleric who recounts in great detail the beginning and day-to-day-events of the rebellion as it was occurring. It was unearthed by the numismatist Carlos Jara Moreno and can be found in the National Archives of Chile, in the section devoted to the library of Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna.)

<sup>5</sup> The details contained in this greatly abbreviated account of the execution of Corregidor Arriaga is from the same manuscript cited above and is here published for the first time.

and rebellion of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, eventually costing upwards of 100,000 lives, and extending as far as the kingdom of Nueva Granada, unchaining the events that led to the eventual independence of South America from Spain. During five months of intense battles, a number of Indian chiefs loyal to the Spanish authorities allied themselves with the Spanish forces, leading in April of 1781 to the capture of Túpac Amaru II and the retaking of Cuzco by the Spanish forces. While this did not in itself end the uprising, it certainly tipped the balance in favor of the Spaniards. The war continued until early 1783, when the last of the uprisen Indians were put down and their towns retaken.



On the 18<sup>th</sup> of May, 1781, Túpac Amaru II was dragged to the central plaza in Cuzco and had his tongue cut out. Then he was tied by his hands and feet to the breast straps of four horses. The horses were pointed in the four cardinal directions and made to advance. Despite the urgings of four men at the horses, all they could accomplish was to leave Túpac Amaru “suspended in the air like a spider.” After half an hour of trying to draw and quarter him alive, Visitator Areche of the Court, fed up with the failure to tear him apart, ordered his torture ended by having him decapitated.<sup>6</sup> He was carried under the gallows, where his head was cut off and his arms and legs also parted from his body. His head and limbs were then dispatched to widely scattered parts of the kingdom and publicly displayed. His body and that of his wife, Micaela Bástidas, also executed, were burned to ashes. Thus ended the life of José Gabriel Condorcanqui Túpac Amaru II, in the same plaza and in similar manner as that of his thrice great grandfather’s, the last *Inca*, emperor Túpac Amaru I.

### **Numismatic Legacy**

On the 16<sup>th</sup> of May, 1781, two days before Túpac Amaru II’s execution, the regent of the Royal Audiencia of La Plata in the province of Charcas, Don Jerónimo Manuel de Ruedas, wrote to Viceroy Juan José de Vértiz in Lima, informing him that he had of his own volition and authority ordered silver medals to be made at the mint of Potosí with the bust of the king to reward certain Indians loyal to the Spanish side. Ruedas personally decorated the chests of the Indian chieftains of the provinces of Porco and Yamparáez with these medals. In his letter he sought official sanction for his actions,

---

<sup>6</sup> [http://del-sur.org/SecPer/person.php?id=j\\_tamaru.txt](http://del-sur.org/SecPer/person.php?id=j_tamaru.txt).

and asked the Viceroy to so inform the king, if he thought fit to do so.<sup>7</sup> Ruedas was roundly criticized by some for exceeding his authority and for his presumption in having acted in the king's name without prior authorization, even though it had not been at the king's expense. Generally, in lieu of these medals, portrait coins of 8 Reales, or of 4 and 8 Escudos in gold had been used, hanging them from a ribbon around the recipient's neck. The reasons for so unprecedented an action lie in the magnitude of the services rendered by these loyal Indians in the Spanish cause. They not only fought alongside the Spanish but also recovered and returned to the authorities vast amounts of plundered treasure and personal belongings that had been seized by the rebels throughout the course of the conflict. Ruedas stood firm and justified his actions in letters detailing the reasons for his awards.

Only one of these medals, dated 1781, is known to have survived to this day. It is described in Alejandro Rosa's work<sup>8</sup> and pedigreed to the famed Andrés Lamas collection from whence it undoubtedly passed to the collection of Enrique Peña (since Peña was the principal buyer at the auction of this collection in 1905). It resided as late as 1989 in the Fernández Blanco Museum in Buenos Aires, appearing illustrated for the first time in Cunietti-Ferrando.<sup>9</sup> This silver medal carries the legend "*A la Lealtad*" (To Loyalty) and "Potosí, 1781." It is supposedly the size of a 4 Reales coin. Interestingly, correspondence from Viceroy Vértiz in 1782 indicates that Ruedas had had these medals made on two different occasions during 1781.



**The unique Fernández Blanco Museum piece, illustrated in Cunietti-Ferrando**

In 1783, the surprising response to Viceroy Vértiz's report on Jerónimo Ruedas' actions arrived from King Charles III in Spain, who had decreed on January 28<sup>th</sup> of that year that he not only approved of Ruedas' actions but instructed Vértiz to cause additional medals in both silver and gold to be made in his name, bearing the inscription "*En Premio de la Fidelidad*", for the viceroy to award to those Indian chieftains and nobles who deserved it, and in accordance with their rank and merit. The viceroy immediately ordered the mints at Potosí and Lima to strike a few medals in accordance with the king's wishes.

<sup>7</sup> Medina, José Toribio, *Medallas Coloniales Hispano-Americanas*, Santiago, 1900, pp. 24-30, citing therein the documents first published by Alejandro Rosa in 1898 (see Footnote 7).

<sup>8</sup> Rosa, Alejandro, *Medallas y Monedas de la República Argentina*, Buenos Aires, 1898, pp. 2-6.

<sup>9</sup> Cunietti-Ferrando, Arnaldo J., *Historia de la Moneda Argentina: 400 Años de Historia y Arte*, Buenos Aires, 1989, p. 21.

A select few of the Indians who received these new medals ordered by the king are mentioned by name in the previously unpublished documents that José Toribio Medina first brought to light in 1900. These singled out the Indian Toribio Vilca Apaza, chief of the town of Azángaro, and Manuel Chuquicuanca, *cacique* of the Province of Azángaro. Medina describes that a few gold medals and a number of silver medals were issued but that he had never seen one, and asserts that they would obviously be different from the ones originally issued by Ruedas in 1781. Alejandro Rosa also mentioned that he had never seen an example. It was not until 1976, when Cunietti-Ferrando published a small article on these medals,<sup>10</sup> that an example of one was illustrated for the first time. It complies exactly with the king's instructions that it should carry the motto *En Premio de la Fidelidad* ("In Reward of Fidelity"). This specimen was holed and seems (from the rather poor illustration) to grade no more than barely VF by wear. Most unfortunately, the date was not discernible, even in the enlarged image in the *Cuadernos* article. Moreover, Cunietti did not reproduce the illustration in his 1989 book on Argentinean numismatics<sup>11</sup> (wherein, as mentioned earlier, he does illustrate the piece of 1781), since by that time he no longer owned the medal. The current whereabouts of this piece are unknown to me.

In January 1997, the second known example of this medal surfaced, virtually unnoticed, in an auction in Switzerland.<sup>12</sup> Its description in this sale was perfunctory, its great rarity unmentioned. This magnificent piece is exactly the same type as the damaged example illustrated by Cunietti in 1976, but is unholed and in beautiful condition. Lo, the mystery of the date was now dispelled! It is 1783. It was spotted by the very knowledgeable dealer Louis Hudson of Greensboro, a cognoscente of Latin American numismatics, who recognized its importance immediately. He gleefully acquired it for only 575 Swiss Francs. Mr. Hudson retained the medal for three years, and only reluctantly decided to part with it in 2004, having turned down a number of offers for it over the years.



(Enlarged  $\times 1.25$ , actual size approximately 35 mm)

<sup>10</sup> Cunietti Ferrando, Arnaldo J., *La Medalla de Premio a los Caciques Fieles a España Durante la Rebelión Tupac Amaru*, in *Numismática* (Journal of the Sociedad Numismática del Perú) No. 24, Lima, March 1976, pp. 13-15, and *Las Medallas de Premio a los Caciques Fieles a España Durante la Rebelión de Tupac Amaru*, in *Cuadernos de Numismática y Ciencias Históricas* (Journal of the Centro Numismático Buenos Aires), Volume V, No. 19, Buenos Aires, August, 1976, pp. 37-40.

<sup>11</sup> Cunietti-Ferrando, *Historia...*, p. 21.

<sup>12</sup> Swiss Bank Corp, Sale No. 42, Basel, 21-23 January 1997, lot 2745.

The obverse legend reads CARLOS III. EL PIADOSO PADRE DE LA PATRIA. (“Charles III, The Merciful Father of the Homeland”), and distributed to either side of his bust, AÑO 1783. (“Year 1783”).

The reverse legend reads EN PREMIO DE LA FIDELIDAD. (In Reward of Fidelity.) JUST. ET PAZOSC. SUNT (*Justitia et Pax Osculate Sunt*: “Justice and Peace Kiss”). Standing atop the globes of the old and new worlds which rest on the ocean waves are two female figures sharing a flower, clearly the allegorical figures of Justice and Peace.

The medal’s diameter varies slightly from 35.0 to 35.2 mm, being larger than a coin of 4 Reales but not as large as that of 8 Reales, yet it weighs 13.30 grams, corresponding exactly to the weight of a 4 Reales. It is of course a trifle thinner than the latter. It has a plain edge, hand filed to give it a crude diagonal reeding which extends most of the way around. This is perfectly logical in that the intermediate diameter of the planchet would not have fit any of the edge-milling machines for standard-width coinage strip at the mint. It is very interesting to note on the reverse the nostalgic resurrection of the waves and globes design utilizing the corresponding device punches of the 8 Real denomination from the reverse of the recently retired pillars and waves (*columnarios*) coinage.

The medal bears no indication of its mint of origin, so we cannot assert for certain whether it was struck in Potosí or in Lima. Nevertheless, I believe a careful comparison of the portrait, letter, and design element punches with the coins from these mints may reveal linkages that will permit us to assign it definitively to one or the other. This is a study I have not yet undertaken.

Not one of the examples struck in gold is known to exist today.

After his death, the person of Túpac Amaru II instantly became a folk hero, and was hailed by many as the last Incan King. By the time the movement for independence truly got underway 40 years later, the Creole rebels were called “Tupamaros” by the royalist forces. To this day, revolutionary terrorist groups invoke his memory, including the *Tupamaros* of the 1970’s and the *Sendero Luminoso* (“Shining Path”, from the meaning of Túpac Amaru in the Quechua language). Today Túpac Amaru II has become a symbol of Peruvian independence, exploited by the government for popular appeal, and even a numismatic figure, appearing on the Peruvian 500 Intis of 1987.



**José Gabriel Condorcanqui  
Túpac Amaru II**

## **Recent Coins of Sudan**

### **Paul Baker NI #2615**

Most of the Sudanese circulation coins of the last 20 years are uncommon; some are scarce in better grades. Sudanese coins, like those of many other African countries just don't get the kind of use that coins get in areas such as Western Europe. Furthermore, for many years Sudan has been troubled by the effects of a long civil war, so there are very few people visiting the country and then taking coins home with them. Visas are difficult to obtain as tourism is not encouraged.

Sudan's currency, the Dinar, was introduced per the currency reform of 23<sup>rd</sup> May 1992 (per *Weltmünzkatalog*, G. Schön). As from 1<sup>st</sup> of August 1999 all banking deals in Sudan have been made using the Dinar; that date also saw the introduction to circulation of a new 20 Dinar coin type as general replacement for the 25 Dinar banknote. This new type joined the 1, 2, 5 and 10 Dinar coins that had already been in circulation for several years. For a time, old and new currency units (i.e. Pounds and Dinars) had been in general use, with a fixed rate of 1 Dinar per 10 Sudanese Pounds; however at all levels and to all Sudanese, including those working in banks, the term Dinar, after more than 13 years in use, is still alien. To the present day, everyone uses the Pound as the unit of account, e.g. a hundred thousand Dinars is indicated as *wahed milion* (one Million); the word pound though is never mentioned—everyone knows what is meant. Obviously for visitors to the country this is a highly confusing issue!

One of the government's motives for introducing the 20 Dinar coin had been its worry that well used notes were able to spread disease. A report from December 1999 on the PanAfrican News Agency's (PANA) website, gave details of this. It stated that in response to this fear the Central Bank had ordered all banks in Sudan to "stop paying banknotes of the denominations 25, 10 and 5 Dinars as of 1 January (2000)". The banks were also asked to send in all notes of these denominations to the Central Bank head office.

Given that the highest value circulation coin prior to the Dinar denominated coins had been a 1 Pound (less than a tenth of a U.S. Cent), there must have been just the 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 Dinar coins in circulation in 1999 (the 20 Dinars appearing in the numismatic market only towards the end of 1999). These five coins are all of the late 1990's, with just one date for each type; the use of such frozen dates is normal for Sudan's coinage. Yet still neither the *Standard Catalog of World Coins* (KP Books, 33<sup>rd</sup>/2006 edition) nor the *Weltmünzkatalog* (G. Schön, 34th (2006) edition, 2005), have full and precise details of these pieces. Below follow fuller details of the five 1990's types along with information on two 1990's types that never got past the prototype stage. This is followed by details of three 21<sup>st</sup> century types, again types that are, as yet, incompletely detailed in the references.

## The 1990's Series



x1.5

The 1994/1415 dated 1/4 Dinar type  
Image courtesy of W. Schuster

x1.5

**Type A:** 1/4 Dinar (KM-117, Schön-88), dated 1994/1415 (note use of both western and AH dating), plain edge, brass-plated-steel, diameter 18.0mm, 3.0 grams.

**Obverse:** country name "jumhuriya al-sudan" written in Arabic script and meaning "Republic of the Sudan"; denomination "1/4 dinar" and dating which are both written in Arabic script/numerals.

**Reverse:** central bank building with "bank al-sudan" written in Arabic script and meaning "Bank of Sudan" below. Both sides have ornamented borders - beading of tiny rectangles alternately broad and narrow.



x1.5

The 1994/1415 dated 1/2 Dinar type  
Image courtesy of W. Schuster

x1.5

**Type B:** 1/2 Dinar (KM-118, Schön-A88), dated 1994/1415, plain edge, brass-plated-steel, 20.0mm, 4.0 grams.

Designs as the 1/4 Dinar except, of course, for the stating of the different denomination.

Neither of the two fractional Dinar types above was released to circulation, having never had sufficient face value to be worth issuing. Around the start of AH1415 (mid-1994) the official exchange rate put the value of the Sudanese Dinar at around 8 U.S. cents and the free market rate valued it at around 2 U.S. cents (rates per Monetary Research International, Texas, U.S.A.).



**Type C:** 1 Dinar (KM-112, Schön-90), dated 1994/1415, not too sharply struck, plain edge, brass, nominal diameter 22.2mm, typically 5.5 grams.

Designs as the 1/4 Dinar, except with denomination appearing as "1 wahed dinar" written in Arabic script/numerals and meaning "1 One Dinar".

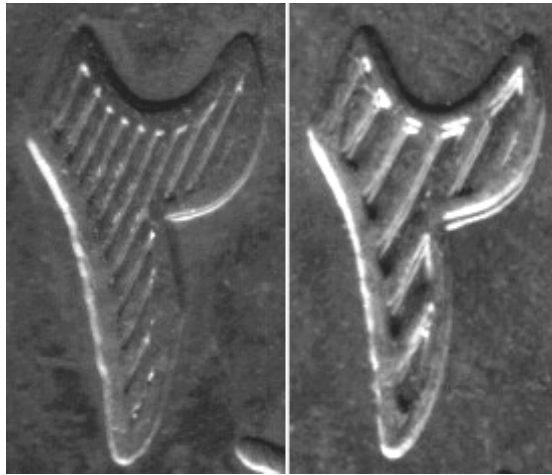


The 1994/1415 dated 2 Dinar type

**Type D:** 2 Dinar (KM-113, Schön-91), dated 1994/1415, milled edge, brass-plated-steel, nominal diameter 24.0mm, typically 7.0 grams.

Designs: similar to the 1 Dinar, except that the ornamentation on each border is just of normal, round, beading and, of course, the different denomination. The denomination appears as "2 ithnayn dinar" written in Arabic script/numerals and meaning "2 Two Dinars". (Note "ithnayn dinar" is actually the colloquial term for 2 Dinar: the grammatically correct dual-form in Arabic is "ithnayn dinaran").

This type exists in two varieties. For this type the *Standard Catalog of World Coins* (KP Books, 33<sup>rd</sup>/2006 edition) says that "Varieties exist in lines and size of the 2". The illustration they include is of the variety with closely spaced shading in the Arabic "2" of the denomination numeral. The illustration included in the *Weltmünzkatalog* (G. Schön, 34th (2006) edition, 2005) is of the variety with widely spaced shading in the Arabic "2" of the denomination numeral.



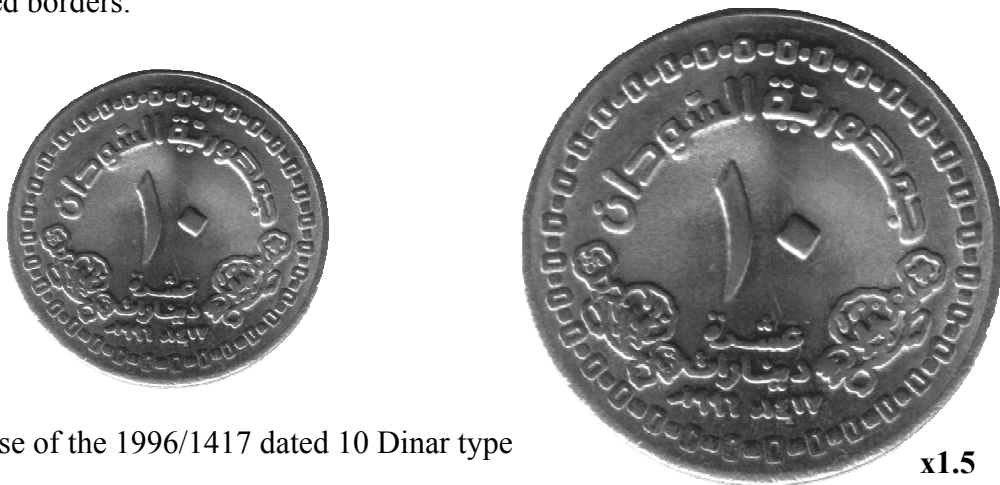
The two varieties of the Arabic “2” in the denomination on the 2 Dinars 1994/1415—this Arabic “2” can be either with “finely spaced” shading or with “widely spaced” shading.

Above are the two known varieties of the Arabic "2" to be found on the 2 Dinar coins of 1994/1415. As far as I am aware this is the only design element that varies on these coins.

**Type E:** 5 Dinar (KM-114, Schön-92), dated 1996/1417, quite crudely made (e.g. plain edge a bit rough - not smooth/flat) and thicker than any of the other types in this series, plain edge, brass, nominal diameter 22.0mm, typically 8.15 grams.

**Obverse:** country name (written in a different style to that on the lower denominations), dating in Arabic numerals, denomination "5 khamisa dinarat" written in Arabic script/numerals and meaning "5 Five Dinars" (note "khamisa dinarat" is the colloquial term for 5 Dinar: the grammatically correct plural in Arabic is "khamisa dananir").

**Reverse:** central bank building and legend as for the other types. Both sides have ornamented borders.

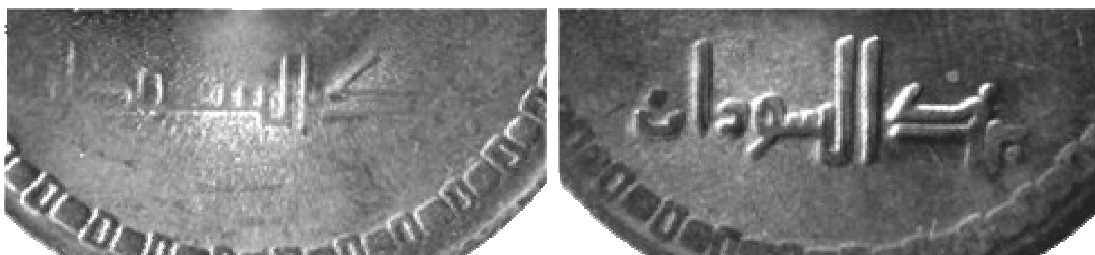


The obverse of the 1996/1417 dated 10 Dinar type

x1.5

**Type F:** 10 Dinar (KM-115.1 and 115.2, Schön-93), dated 1996/1417, quite crudely struck, plain edge, Brass, nominal diameter 28.2mm, typically 10.4 grams.

Designs as per the 5 Dinar, except of course for the different denomination, which is written as "10 'ashra dinarat" written in Arabic script/numerals and meaning "10 Ten Dinars" (note " 'ashra dinarat" is the colloquial term for this: the grammatically correct plural in Arabic is " 'ashra dananir").



Thin and thick "bank al-sudan" on the 1996/1417 dated 10 Dinar type

This type exists in two reverse varieties. Sudan's central bank building appears on all of the types of this series and always has below it the Arabic legend that reads as "bank al-sudan" in Arabic script meaning "Bank of Sudan". On pieces designated as KM-115.1 this inscription is relatively thin and on other pieces, those designated as KM-115.2, it is relatively thicker, slightly larger and with slightly different calligraphy. The first pieces I came across had relatively thinner legends below the bank building.



The 1999/1419 dated 20 Dinar type (the first variety I encountered)

**Type G:** 20 Dinar (KM-116.1 and 116.2, Schön-94.1 and 94.2), dated 1999/1419, plain edge, copper-nickel, nominal diameter 22.2mm, typically 4.6 grams.

**Obverse:** country name (in a style as that seen on types such as the 1/4 Dinar), denomination "20 dinar" and dating in Arabic text/script.

**Reverse:** central bank building and legend as for the other types. Both sides have beaded borders.

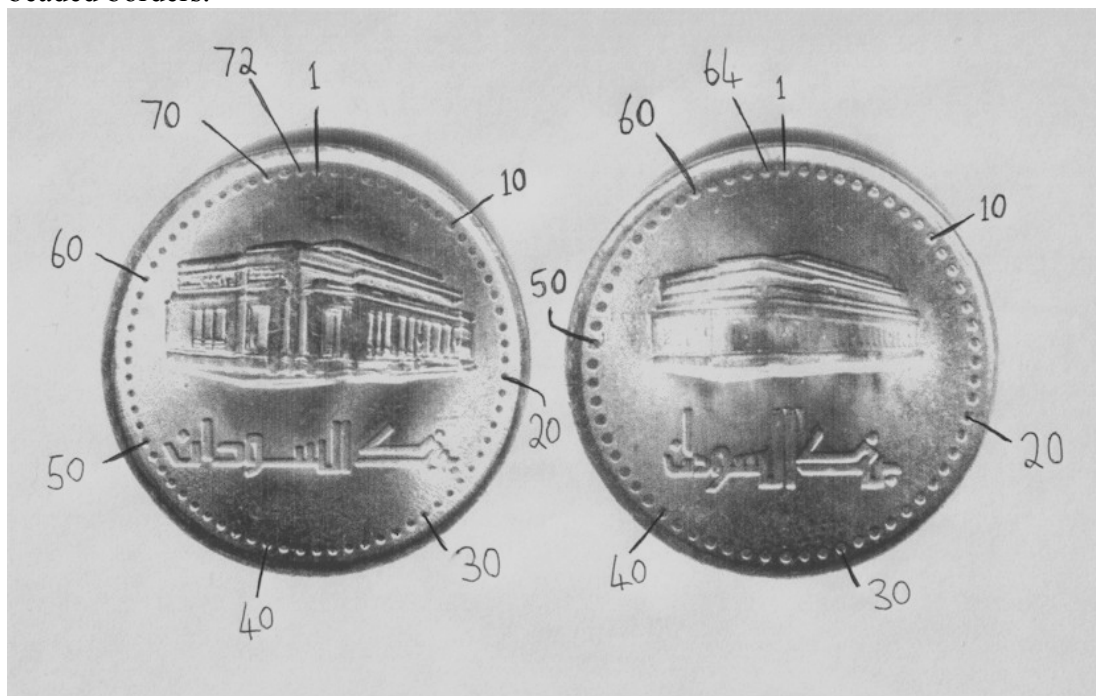


Illustration of the reverse of the two varieties of Sudan's 20 Dinar (1999/1419) type, including annotated border bead count.

This type exists in two reverse varieties. As seen in the image, pieces of the first variety (KM-116.1, Schön-94.1) have reverse with a relatively larger central bank building and 72 border beads (as compared to 64 on pieces of the second variety, KM-116.2, Schön-94.2). The Arabic script is written slightly differently as compared to pieces of the first variety. I obtained an example of the first variety of the 20 Dinar 1999/1419, in April 2000 and one of the second variety in September 2003. Reliable information I got on the two varieties, from a collector who spends a lot of his time in Sudan, is that pieces with the smaller bank building, etc., were actually made first and are much scarcer than the pieces with the larger bank building.

The border bead count variation is quite a significant one. The fact that both counts are a multiple of eight ( $8 \times 8 = 64$  and  $9 \times 8 = 72$ ) is a clue as to how the mint applies the beading (marking out etc.). Comparable examples like this are Colombia 20 Pesos KM-282.1 and KM-282.2 and 50 Pesos KM-283.1 and KM-283.2 (these Colombian pieces too exhibit slight design detail changes). Usually border bead count varieties are only of interest to those collecting a particular country thoroughly. They more often occur on coins with more than one hundred border beads and a count difference of just several beads – such examples exist with borders around the portrait of Queen

Elizabeth II. These smaller differences, evidently, do not come about for quite the same reasons as the varieties seen on the Sudan 20 Dinar.

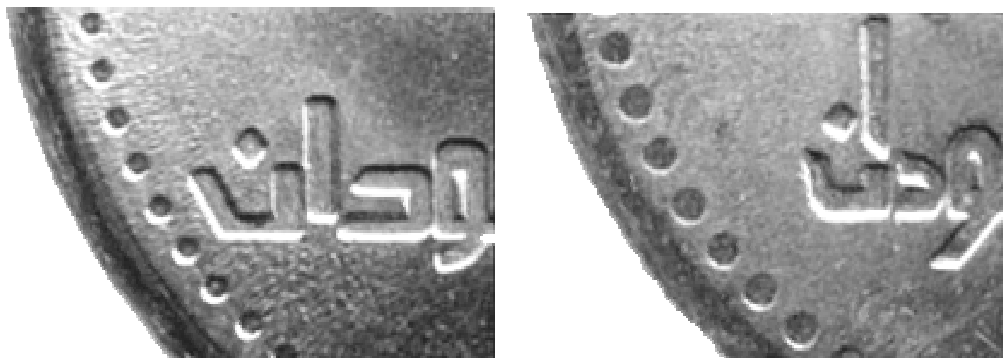


Illustration showing the script differences on the reverse of the two varieties of Sudan's 20 Dinar (1999/1419) type.

The main difference in the Arabic script is in the way that the "an" at the end of "bank al-sudan" is written. Since Arabic is written from right to left, the "an" in "al-sudan" is at approximately the 8 o'clock position, i.e. the end of the legend that readers of English would normally consider to be the start of the legend. The "a" is represented by the Arabic letter "alif" and the "n" is represented by the Arabic letter "nun". On 20 Dinar pieces of the first variety, the "alif" appears before the "nun" (in terms of the direction that the script should be read) and on pieces of the second variety the "alif" appears above the right limb of the "nun".

Sudan's capital Khartoum has a mint and an educated guess might be that that mint made the cruder types of those above. Possibly, the Khartoum mint had some or all of the blanks made by a sub-contractor. This is suggested by the fact that there is an odd one out in the series: the 2 Dinar has a milled edge and is attracted to a magnet; none of the other pieces in this series has either of these features. In a report I came across on a South African news website called "Business Day", I found details of a large contract for the supply of blanks for Euro coins that the South African Mint had won in early 2001. In the news article a member of the mint's management stated that the mint is (or was recently) involved in supplying coins to Sudan. That must surely include pieces of at least one of the five circulation types detailed above, but no other details were confirmed, not even whether the order was coins or coin-blanks.

### **The 21<sup>st</sup> Century Series**

In September 2003, along with an example of the new variety of the 1419/1999 20 Dinar, I got three new Sudan types, each with a 21<sup>st</sup> century date. These new types were a 5 Dinar, a 10 Dinar and a 50 Dinar. Here are details of these new types.



The 2003/1424 dated 5 Dinar type

**Type H:** 5 Dinar (KM-119, Schön-95), dated 2003/1424, plain edge, apparently of brass, nominal diameter 19.3mm, typically 3.4 grams.

This new type is generally similar to the larger 5 Dinar type of 1996/1417, but differs sufficiently to require a new type number, not just a new sub-type number, in the catalogues. Both types have designs that comprise the same general elements, but distinct differences can be seen in border ornamentation (small beads instead of larger shapes), the general size/positioning details for all design elements and particularly the positions of the cotton sprigs situated to each side of the denomination numerals. Finally, one word is different on this type as compared to the previous 5 Dinar type: the denomination is written in Arabic script, using the grammatically correct plural form, i.e. "khamisa dananir".



The 2003/1424 dated 10 Dinar type

**Type I:** 10 Dinar (KM-120.1 and 120.2, Schön-96), dated 2003/1424, plain edge, apparently of brass, nominal diameter 22.2mm, typically 4.55 grams.

The differences between this new 10 Dinar type and the previous 10 Dinar type are rather similar to those seen when comparing the "old" (1996/1417) and "new" (2003/1424) 5 Dinar types (e.g. beading and position of cotton sprigs). Like the denomination on the "new" 5 Dinar type, that on the "new" 10 Dinar type also uses

the grammatically correct Arabic plural form for the denomination i.e. " 'ashra dananir".

This type exists in two reverse varieties, which are almost identical to the two varieties of reverse that exist for the 1999/1419 dated 20 Dinar type (which you will notice has the same diameter!). These are: first variety (KM-120.2), larger bank building, 72 reverse border beads and the "alif" appears before the "nun" in the reverse legend; second variety (KM-120.1), smaller bank building, 64 reverse border beads and the "alif" appears above the right limb of the "nun" in the reverse legend.



The 2002/1423 dated 50 Dinar type

**Type J:** 50 Dinar (KM-121, Schön-97), dated 2002/1423, plain edge, apparently of copper-nickel, nominal diameter 24.0mm, typically 5.5 grams.

This type has overall designs similar to the rest of the "Dinar" series, particularly the 20 Dinar, a fairly predictable design. The denomination appears as "50 dinar" in Arabic script/numerals. This type is currently Sudan's highest denomination coin.

So what next for Sudanese circulation coinage? A rather useful clue can be seen on the Web site <http://wbcc-online.com> of the "The Worldwide Bi-metallic Collectors Club (WBCC)". Their homepage includes, amongst other things, an archive of the club's weekly newsletter, the "WBCC Newsmail".

The 10<sup>th</sup> January 2004, "WBCC Newsmail 387" has a report giving information from an official at the Khartoum Mint. The information was that the mint is working on having bi-metallic coins of both 50 Dinar and 100 Dinar denominations for use in Sudan. A bi-metallic trial piece denominated 100 Dinars was confirmed as existing; also detailed was the fact that the design of this trial piece is bilingual with legends appearing in English as well as Arabic.

Sudan's paper money has for many years included bilingual (Arabic/English) legends, but this is a rather new concept for Sudan's circulation coinage which has, as yet, included only Arabic legends. So why this apparent planned move to bilingual legends for Sudanese coinage?

I found some useful clues to this in a report dated 8<sup>th</sup> January 2004 on the website of the "UN Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs"; Web site can be found on the internet at <http://www.irinnews.org/homepage.asp>. Having read that report, to put it simply, a recent step towards finally bringing an end to the long running civil war in Sudan (between north and south, with the south wanting to have greater autonomy, possibly leading to independence in due course) included an agreement to establish a dual banking system in Sudan. The plan is to have an Islamic banking system (generally with zero interest) in the north and a "western" banking system in the south. It was also mentioned in the report that a "new national currency is to be introduced". Putting the above press report details together with the information on the trial 100 Dinar coins, it rather seems that the 100 Dinar trial has included English legends for the benefit of southern Sudan and that English legends will, before long, be seen on all Sudanese coinage issues. So, some more new types to look forward to over the next few years.



## **Rare Medals of Panama**

**David Gracey NI #2453**

Commemorative medals are usually collected by subject and most catalogs of medals are based on subject. Because of the relationship between Panama and the United States and the many US citizens who lived and worked in Panama for the Canal and the armed forces, there are more collectors and greater interest in Panamanian numismatics than for other Central American countries. Therefore Panamanian numismatics has been the subject of several books and articles. The most recent book known to me is "Catálogo Numismático de Panamá 1996-1997" by the Asociación Numismática de Panamá. David S. Plowman published a catalog on CDROM in 2004 titled "Coins of Panama.Com". These publications cover coins, tokens, currency, and medals.

I recently encountered a book that lists medals that are not included in these works. Eduardo Posada in "Numismática Colombiana" (1938) lists 4 medals relating to Panama that as far as I know are not included in any other reference.

Panama has a history of 5 separations from Colombia including the final US backed separation. In 1840, as a result of a civil war, Colombia (then Nueva Granada) was separated into self-governing states and Tomás Herrera proclaimed Panama an independent state.

The Convención Constituyente del Estado del Istmo awarded him a gold medal on April 20, 1841. The decree authorizing this medal described how it was to be worn, that it was suspended from a tricolor ribbon, and that it was to measure "15 lineas by



11 líneas". The obverse legend was "Soldado ciudadano" within a palm and laurel crown and the reverse was "La convención de los pueblos del Istmo en mil ochocientos cuarenta y uno" (Posada #128).

Since this is the only reference I have seen concerning this medal, it may never have been made. If made, it could easily have been lost or lie forgotten in some museum file and possibly the only evidence of its existence would be a portrait of Herrera.

Ferdinand de Lesseps, with advisors and members of his family visited Panama in 1879-1880 as part of the promotion of the French efforts to build the Panama Canal. On January 1, 1880 there was a party on tugboat that traveled from Panama City to the mouth of the Rio Grande for a ceremonial groundbreaking. De Lesseps's 7 year old daughter Ferdinande took the first ceremonial swing with a pickax into a box of sand placed on the tug's deck. Then other members of the party also took a ceremonial swing and the tug returned to the city (McCullough page 114).

This event is commemorated by a medal that has the Colombian arms and the legend "Fe y perseverancia" on the obverse and "1º de enero de 1880, inauguración de los estudios definitivos para la apertura del Canal Interoceánico de Colon a Panamá por el Conde Ferdinand de Lesseps" within 2 palm branches.

This medal was in the collection of a "Sr. Castellero" of Panama but Posada does not provide a metal or size in his listing (Posada #178).

A medal from 1886 commemorates a Spanish expedition to Panama. This expedition led by the Marquis del Campo has on its obverse a bust of the Marquis facing left and the legend "Quien bien vela todo se lo revela. Navegación universal". The reverse shows a steamship and the legend "Primera expedición española al Istmo de Panama" with "10 de marzo 16 mayo 1886" in exergue. This medal is #1870 in the Salbach catalog. I have not been able to find any reference explaining the event this medal commemorates.

Following the death of Rafael Nuñez in 1899, the third dictator in Colombia's history, a civil war broke out lasting for 3 years. A medal was ordered for an event in Panama but I have not been able to learn the exact circumstances. Posada quotes the Bogotá newspaper "La Opinión" dated November 2, 1900 as a source.

This paper announced that Colombian citizens living in Guayaquil ordered gold medals for General D. Carlos Alban and General Victor M. Salazar and an unknown number of silver medals for other lower ranking officers who were present in Panama from July 21 to 26, 1900. These medals were ordered struck in Lima but since the only reference is from this newspaper report it seems probable that they were not made (Posada #175).

I would be interested in hearing from anyone who can confirm the existence of any of these medals or who can explain the circumstances behind the last 2 medals.

These 4 medals, if they exist, are rare or unique. The fact that they have been cited only by Posada in 1938 may indicate that some were never manufactured or have

been lost. Demand for rare Panamanian numismatic material is strong. Other French de Lesseps medals are well documented and occasionally appear on the market selling for \$250 to \$500. Panama Canal Service medals appear more often than the de Lesseps medals and sell for \$250 to \$1,000+ based on condition and the number of 2-year service bars that are attached. If any of the above medals appeared on the market today it would surely set a price record for Panamanian medals.

References:

McCullough, David, 1977. *The Path Between the Seas; The Creation of the Panama Canal 1870 – 1914*. New York, Simon and Schuster.

Posada, Eduardo, 1938. *Numismática Colombiana*. Bogotá, Imp. Nacional.

---

## NI

---

*From the President, continued from page 46*

The task of taking the minutes at board meetings falls to the Recording Secretary, and that position will be filled by Christopher Carson, the youngest and one of the newest members of the Board of Governors. Chris is a college student, working on a degree in Engineering at the University of Texas at Arlington. He is a very sharp young man, blessed with one of those photographic memories that we have heard exist in some of our fellow mortals. For a year or more, he has done the proofreading on the text of the bulletins, a thankless task for the most part, but the Editor has thanked him in print for that good service and I want to add my thanks now for his contributions to the success of our bulletins.

Chris is one of the governors who have the longest distance to travel to NI meetings, but he is also one of the members we can most expect to be at the meetings. His interest in and dedication to NI, as well as his careful attention to detail, insure that the work of the Recording Secretary will be done very, very well.

Chris has a mother who enjoys entertaining NI in her home with some superb dinner parties. Since NI is full of men who enjoy being entertained with superb dinner parties, we plan to keep Chris busy in this area for at least the next fifty years.

The final division of the office of Secretary will involve corresponding with members. All of the officers will be involved with this. Gordon Robinson, a past President and a past Chairman of the Board, will check the incoming mail and send the correspondence to whatever officer seems most likely to be able to handle it promptly and effectively.

I close with the wish that 2006 will be a great year for NI and a very happy year for each of you.

Howard Ford

NI

## Member Notices

For sale, collection of stamps from the Channel Islands of Guernsey and Jersey from the years 1958-1985 mostly in complete sets, extra fine, never hinged, mounted in a White Ace album and slip cover. A superb, clean, fresh collection with room for expansion. Will trade for foreign coins or silver rounds. R.W. Richter, tel: + (1) 972 596 8765 or write to 2220 Coit Rd, Suite 480-105, Plano, TX 75075, USA.

Viet Nam Wanted. 5 Dong 1946 KM-Pn1. This is a possible pattern coin that was not issued because a paper 5 Dong was issued instead of it. The date might also be different than 1946. The possible existence of this coin is a rumor in Viet Nam and has not yet been proven true or false. If you have it or even know where it is located in a collection or dealer's stock, please contact me, Howard A. Daniel III, at hadaniel3@msn.com or at P.O. Box 989, Deltaville, VA 23043-0989.



### Selected Coin Dictionary Listings Submitted by Roger deWardt Lane NI #815

Reeding: A term used to denote the crenellations on the edge of a coin, sometimes called graining (Br.) or more popularly milling. Originally employed to deter clipping.

Sede Vacante: A coin struck Sede Vacante is a coin struck by an ecclesiastical mint during a time when there is no bishop, archbishop or pope.

Vis-à-vis type: A coin with a vis-à-vis type is one on which two heads are shown facing each other.

From: *Coins and Medals*, May 1966



Coin presses at work in the Royal mint, London.

Blanks, in sacks and in "roll sorting" trays awaiting striking, are shown in the foreground.

From: *Coins and Medals*, October 1966

*NI*

## **Code of Ethics of Numismatics International**

Membership in Numismatics International is a privilege extended to those persons and organizations deemed worthy thereof and is not a matter of right. Such membership can be maintained only until the Board of Governors determines that the conduct of a member has been such that, in the best interest of Numismatics International, his membership should be terminated.

For the guidance of its members, this Code of Ethics has been duly adopted by the Board of Governors under the authority invested in it by the By-Laws of Numismatics International. A breach thereof by any member reflects, directly or indirectly, upon all other members. Such a breach shall be considered conduct prejudicial to the welfare of Numismatics International and cause for action by the Board of Governors.

As a member of Numismatics International:

- I agree to support and be governed by the By-Laws of Numismatics International and such rules, policies and regulations as may be in force from time to time;
- I agree to conduct myself so as to bring no reproach or discredit to Numismatics International or impair the prestige of membership therein;
- I agree to base all of my dealings on the highest plane of justice, fairness and morality;
- I agree to neither buy nor sell nor trade numismatic items of which the ownership is questionable;
- I agree to take immediate steps to correct any error I may make in any transaction;
- I agree to represent a numismatic item to be genuine only when, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is authentic;
- I agree to fulfill all contracts made by me, either orally or written, to make prompt payments upon delivery, and to return immediately any item that is not satisfactory;
- I agree to give aid to members in their quest for numismatic knowledge.

*NI*